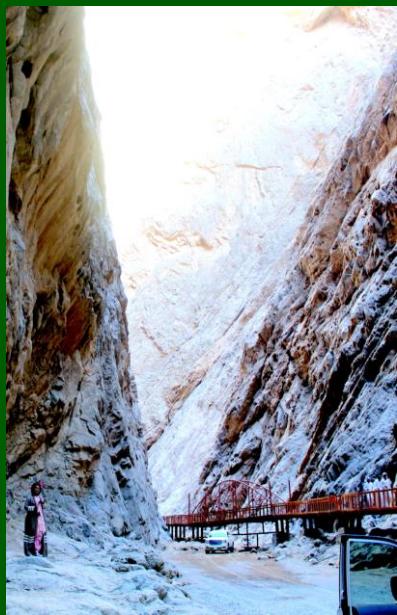




December 06, 2017
Volume 2; Issue 3

In and Around Tabuk



Tayyib al Ism, Tabuk

A mountainous pass in the Tayyib al Ism valley (near Maqna beach), it is only 3 hours drive from University of Tabuk – Dr. Tanveer



MedEdu Tabuk

Weekly Newsletter

Department of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Tabuk

IMAGES FROM LAST WEEK



Editors
Dr. Tanveer Raza.
Prof. M. Ihab Eldin Mostafa
Contact
Phone: 0537251324
Email: traza@ut.edu.sa

UPCOMING ACTIVITY

BI-WEEKLY ACADEMIC ACTIVITY

Date: December 13th, 2017 Wednesday

Time: 1pm-3pm

Venue: Staff's activity hall in the 2nd floor opposite the Dean's Office

Activity 1: **World AIDS Day** – Dr. Tarek Kabil/ Dr. Salwa Fares

Activity 2: **International Day of Persons with Disabilities** - Dr. Bassem Alsawy/Dr. Hani Al Balawi

Activity 3: **Key Performance Index**- Dr. Tareq Maghrebi

Academic Affairs arrangement for Next Week

Prof Magdy M. ElShamy

For Female Section:

- **Medicine &Subspecialties Module:** 6th Year, Starts on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Pediatrics Module:** 5th Year, Starts on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Laboratory Medicine: Mid-Module Exam** on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Normal Human Morphology I (NHM I) Module: Final Exam** on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Normal Human Morphology II (NHM II) Module: OSPE** on Thursday 14/12/2017

For Male Section:

- **Surgery &Subspecialties Module:** 6th Year, Starts on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Obstetrics &Gynecology Module:** 5th Year, Starts on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Laboratory Medicine: Mid-Module Exam** on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Normal Human Morphology I (NHM I) Module: Final Exam** on Sunday 10/12/2017
- **Normal Human Morphology II (NHM II) Module: OSPE** on Thursday 14/12/2017

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT: World is running out of Antibiotics - WHO report

Dr. Mohammad Zubair Mohammad

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines antimicrobial resistance as a microorganism's resistance to an antimicrobial drug that was once able to treat an infection by that microorganism. Antibiotic resistance is a global threat to human health because resistance is a property of the microbe, not a

person or other organism infected by a microbes which leads to higher health care costs and longer hospital stays. There are three mechanisms of antibiotic resistance, natural resistance in certain types of bacteria, genetic mutation, or by one species acquiring resistance from another. In the absence of antibiotic-mediated resistance, sensitive bacteria transfer their resistant gene via horizontal gene transfer. This phenomenon of horizontal gene transfer suggests that by reducing use of antibiotic is insufficient for minimizing antibiotic resistance worldwide. Therefore, combining conjugation inhibition, promoting plasmid loss and community awareness against the misuse/overuse of antibiotics would be an effective strategy to limit persistence of antibiotic resistance. Link to article: [Antibiotic Use](#)

Exam Invigilation Schedule 10/12/2017-16/12/2017

Dr. Zubair Mohammed

Date	Module	Invigilators	Time	Venue
10/12/2017	Laboratory Medicine (Mid-term)	Dr. Mustafa Nosair Dr. Tarek Kabil Dr. Tarek Hamdan Mr. Adil Mohammad Alatawi	10-12	PBL class rooms 1 st Floor
10/12/2017	NHM I	Prof. Mohammed Ali Seyed Dr. Waleed Shaban Mr. Ahmed Moawid Almutairi	10-12	Central Exam Hall

READER'S CORNER: Detection of Epstein-Barr virus in breast carcinoma in Egyptian women

Dr. Shereen Fawzy, Department of Microbiology,

The association of oncogenic EBV with breast carcinoma (BC) is still in controversy. Aim of work: Assess the association of EBV with BC in Egyptian women and find possible relationship between prognostic factors of BC and EBV detection. Subjects and methods: Paraffin-embedded sections from 40 female patients with primary invasive BC; ductal (n= 32) and lobular (n= 8) and breast tissues from patients with fibrocystic disease (n= 20) as control were screened for presence of EBV by EBV nuclear antigen-1 (EBNA-1) immunostaining and by PCR for EBV-DNA. Results: 10/40 (25%) of the BC specimens stained positively for EBNA-1; EBNA-1 expression was restricted to a fraction 5%-60% of tumor epithelial cells. EBV-DNA was detected in 8/ 10 of BC specimens positive for EBNA-1. Control specimens were negative by both techniques. 7/ 8 (87.5%) of EBV-DNA positive tumors were associated with N3 lymph nodes involvement. Conclusion: EBV is associated with some invasive BC in Egyptian females and may play a role in their etiology. Link to Article: [EBV](#)